The City Post Office.

NOME IN THE POSTAL SYSTEM OF NEW YORK—LET-THE TO THE POSTMASTEB, AND REPORT—PROPOSEI PLAN OF REPORM.

We give below a letter from Mr. Edward Tremayne to Postmaster of this city, and a report on the sub-mentioned in the letter. Both will be found inte-

V. Yowish, Esq., Postmaster, New York:-

BAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster, New York:—
Sim—In submitting my views in regard to a proposed reform in the present system of the United States City Post Office, I beg to offer some brief preliminary remarks, peinting out the causes of the inefficient management which has hitherto prevailed in that department, as well as in the private or City Despatch Post Offices.

The first cause is the want of a proper mode of collection; and, of detecting any dereliction of duty on the part of the collectors of letters, I am convinced that, in mis.: instances out of ten, the fault can be brought home to them, and not to the carriers.

The second cause is the present improper and inadequate-location of the boxes, and the very limited information possessed by our citizens in general concerning the places, even such as they are, at which letters can be deposited. It is true, your predecessor caused a list to be printed, in which the city was divided into Post Office districts, and which was undoubtedly a great conveni-

nu. instances out of len, the fault san be brought home to them, and not to the carriers.

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It would, therefore, respectfully suggest—list. That the list of boxes should be printed also the street, so that a mere child could discover at a glance, the nearest location, and without much knowledge of the city in general.

2d. I would suggest the propriety of establishing a semporary sub-post office in the Crystal Palace, and in case it should be impracticable to obtain a suitable place there for receiving and distributing, such a one could easily be procured about the vicinity of the Sixth avenue and Fortieth street. Further, let boxes be placed at each entrance of the Crystal Palace, having the collections made every two hours, taken to the Post Office, and forwarded on being sorted.

3d. Obtain the privilege of placing boxes in the cars of each of the city railroads in the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth avenues, in addition to the principal hotels and streets, and on steamboats running to Staten Island, and other adjacent places, as well as on the ferry boats to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., the collections per continuous descriptions and printing for the principal hotels and streets, and on steamboats running to Staten Island, and other adjacent places, as well as on the ferry boats to Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c., the Collec

Enterprise.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, &c.,
KDW. TREMAYNE.

N.B.—It will prove no Utenian idea to estimate the
increase 50 to 100 per cent within one year, or even

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1853. NEISON J. WATERBURY, Assistant Postmaster, New York DEAR Sin:—Pursuant to your instructions of the 24th of September, I new report to you the results of the assigned to the Land Land American it most convenient to report upon each of chose justice tions specificially:—

it most convenient to report upon e. ik of these lustruc-tions specificially:—
Instruction 1.—"Examine carefully the condition of all the boxes and locks, and make notes of all repair needed." I find that there are three kind of boxes—the black, the large green and the small green. The forme are in good condition, the large green are less perfect and the small green ones before the extra convenience of a slide opening at the back; the locks on them are no further use than to somewhat discominge the unsufficted. I would suggest the use of one kind only; and that there about be patted on each box and the of the hour of collection, as nearly accurate as possible. Boxes re-quiring new locks are marked on the accompanying memorandum book.

Instruction 2.—"Ascertain whether any other mail or

despatch box is kept at the place.' Having ascertained that despatch boxes are kept in nine places out of ten, where U.S. mail boxes are at present stationed, I have where U.S. mail boxes are at present stationed, I have found it only necessary to report the comparatively few exceptions which you will observe in the memorandum book. The despatch boxes are chiefly those of Hoyd and Swartz, the latter being claudestinely marked but. S. Mail."

book. The despatch boxes are cheen those of required Swarts, the latter being clandestinely marked 6 U.S. Mail."

Instruction 3.—" Inquire as to the manner is which the collectors discharge their duty, especially as to regularity and punctuality. The hours for collection are between 7 and 9 A.M. and 1 and 3 and 3 and 7 P.M." The detailed results of my inquiries upon this subject were generally satisfactory; but the broad general result is, that the collectors do not reach the office in time for the carriers to take the city letters, and that, consequently, there is, in fact, but one delivery a day, and that only of letters deposited the night previous, or early in the morning. Upon this subject I have inquired, not only at the several stations, but at mercantle and private houses, and so extensively and repeatedly among business men, in all parts of the city, as to leave no room for a reasonable doubt concerning the important fact here stated.

Instruction 4.—"Inquire whether postage stamps and presaid envelopes are kept for sale at the station." At scarcely any station in the city are either stamps or prepaid envelopes to be obtained, and the reason universally assigned is, that while no profit whatever can be made upon their sale, the issuing of them involves a great deal of trouble and tability of loss. The remedy for public convenience thus existing is evidently a small commission on stamps to purchasers, say of \$10 and upwards, and this would not only bring the stamps and envelopes into more general use, and greatly increase the revenue of the department, but would steadily supply it with from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per annum in advance.

Instruction 5.—"Make notes as to the appearance, character and convenience of the station, and such other matters as you deem necessary." My notes upon this subject will be found in the accompanying memorandum book.

Instruction 6.—"Inquire during what hours of the day and evening the station is kept open." My detailed

subject will be found in the accompanying momorandum book.

Instruction 6.—"Inquire during what hours of the day and evening the station is kept open." My detailed beport upon this point will be found in the hours marked an the memorandum book, under the appropriate head, and will be found to embrace nearly all the stations.

Instruction 7.—"Note any place you may pass in your route, at which you think a box should be located." I have marked with an asterisk (see memorandum book) several localities where I thought it desirable to place a box, and I have caused one to be removed from Mr. Jell's, in Nassau street, to Tammany Hall, a few doors above. Mr. Bell having informed me that he did not even "put his own letters into it," and expressed a wish that it might be removed. I think proper to add that I have caused to be deposited in all the boxes of No. 3 district the following ferm of a weekly report, for the collector of the districts to return to the Post Office:—Date of Collec. Mail Letters. City Letters. Newspapers. Monday, 1st.

24.

3d.

And continued to Saturday ending the week.

And continued to Saturday ending the week.
Instruction S.—'Note the name of business and corera number of the party by whom the station is kept.'

Ingred have done in all instances. (See memorandum pook.)
In conclusion, I beg to submit the following suggestions, as entitled to immediate consideration:—

First.—In erder that the United States city mail may successfully compete with the private despatches, and afford equal accommodation to the community, there should be at least four daily collections and deliveries; and I am convinced that five would speedily pay. At assessent, the private despatch offices carry at least twenty letters to one carried by the government.

Sond—Having ascertained that some of the carriers cange two cents for delivery, when according to act of Congress, city prepaid letters are entitled to be delivered free, I would suggest that the public should be reminded of this fact, and published with a list of boxes as well as the rates of postage, departure of mails, &c.

Third—Cellectors should be required to put their letters into a bog (if water proof the better) instead of bundling them up leosely as they do, in their pockets and pocket-handkerchief, whence they are obviously liable to be dropped or stolen from the pocket.

Fourth—There should be kept in the post office, a map of each ward, on which the stations seould be marked, and crased accordingly, as changes are made similarly to the practice adopted in the Tapographer's office, in the General Post Office Department at Mashington, so that it might be seen at a glance where the boxes are located, these maps bound and interleaved, mould form a complete, index to the post office business of the whole city-

these maps bound and interrupted business of the whole citys.

I might suggest several other points of much greater importance than any to which I have alluded—such, for include, as the establishment of a sub-past office in the upper part of the city. (The zent of horses would pay all expenses.) But as it would require the action of Congress, I deen it useless to mention them in this communication. You're respectfully,

DRATH OF MAJOR GEORGE W. P. WOOD.

The telegraph, says the Philadelphia Sus of the 20th inst, brings us the rad announcement of the death of our young friend and townsman, Brovet Major and Acting Quarter Master George W. F. Wood, which occurred at Indianela, in Texas, on the 5th inst., from yellow fever. But a week previously, his brother in law Mr. Bronson, attached to the same department, fell a victim to the same disease, and when Major Wood's wife communicated this distressing intelligence by letter to her friends in this city, her husband was in the singyment of most excellent health. Major W. was the third son of the aged and universally respected actor William B. Wood, and this bereavement leaves him with only one surviving son, William, his eldest, who is engaged in business at Manila in the East Indics. George, impelled by youthful ardor, was a volunteer under Gen. Taylor, in the Florida campaign, and in August, 1838, entered the United States army as 2d Lieutemant 1st Regiment Infantry. Upon the declaration of war with Mexico, he with his corps, was early in the field, with Taylor's line, and though he did not share the glories of Palo Alto and Resacca de la Palma, he was with Old Zach from Matamoras to the siege, storming, and success of Monterey. For his gallant services in the last named action he was promoted to a captaincy, and placed in the quartermaster's department. When the plan of the campaign was changed, he was detached from Taylor's forces, with the main body of the regular army, ordered to join Gen. Scott, and attached to the staff. He followed the victorious march from Vera Crut to the city of Mexico, and was, we believe, engaged in all the important battles achieved under the brilliant guidance of the veteran of Lundy's Lane. For his services on this line of victories, on the 20th of August, 1847, he received his brovet as Major—a promotion as rapid as attended the most gallant officers under the first French empire.

Both before and since the Mexican war Major Wood has been continuall

go, on the 5th of July, 1832. In consequence of this calamity he was granted a pension, but he died in indigent circumstances.

Mursier in Boston—The Murderer Arrested—Full Particulars.

[From the Boston Herald, Nov. 21.]

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Alexander Lect was murdered in the sailor's buarding huuse of Jack Butcher, No. 302 North street, by James Hawkins. We have learned the following history of the affair from Capt. William 3. Tarleton, of the Harbor Poll.e, and from some other sources:—The deceased was second mate of the new clipper ahip John E. Thayer, now litting for sea. He left the vessel at Constitution wharf, or a wharf a ljoining, about one o'clock, and went to his boarding house, at Butcher's, to get his dinner. The diningroom was in the back part of the house, looking out to a small yard, where chairs and sasts were provided for accommodation of customers of the house. To reach the dining-room from the sitting room, it is necessary to go through two doors, pussing through an entry. At the dining-room from the sitting room, it is necessary to go through two doors, pussing through an entry. At the dining-room from the presons, were James Hawkins, generally known by the name of Darby Kelley, and his companion, James Hicks. These parties, who are what are called among sailors, "Liverpool liners," came on from New York three or four days ago. It seems that on the recent trip of the ship Daniel Webster, to Liverpool, Hawkins was driven from the vessel by the captain and first mate, who did not like his reputation. He afterwards got a passage on a vessel to New York, and came here with the avowed intention of whipping the mate of the Daniel Webster, bringing his friend to assist him. It is said he has once or twice tried to effect that object, but of that we are not certain. At any rate he has not concaled his purpose, and has frequently spoken against him. Walle at the table be spoke of him as he had been accustomed to do, when Lect said he was an oli friend of the mate of the Daniel We

proprietor of the house, and asked him "if he would allow that long-legged son of a b—— to whip him in that mannar." Butcher told him if he was abusive he must expect to suffer the consequences. Hawkins then got up, and waiked nearly around the house to the wash-room, where Lect was having his head washed. He passed by Loot, and as he did so, he was seen to have a knife in his left hand, with which he struck Leet on the left side, between the fearth and lifth ribs, piercing his heart. The man who was washing Leet did not see the blow inflicted, as his back was towards Hawkins, at the time, but he saw him as he passed by. A girl, employed about the house, saw she blow given. Leet staggered back into the arms of the man, exclaiming, "I'm stabbed—I'm a dead man—Kelly has stabbed me." He was laid upon the floor and died in a few minutes.

Hawkins, after stabbing Leet, walked into the back yard once more, and was seen by a man to throw away a knife. He then started to go through the passage way into the street, but was supped by Butcher, who pushed him into a closet. Just at this moment, Capt. Tarleton, who had been sent for, arrived at the spot, and took him into custody.

Officer Bezier, of the harbor police, also arrested Hicks, and in his possession was found the small hife, seen in his hand by the girl, when he struck Leet with the pitcher. Bearch was made for the knife thrown away by Hawkins, and it was found on the roof of a two story building where it had longed after having struck a chimmey. It has been identified as a knife that Hawkins bought on Saturday, paying one cent down, with a promise to pay the remainder when he shipped. Hawkins and Hicks were taken to the Hasover street station house, and from thence to jail. On the way Hawkins said there was an old grudge between himself and the deceased, but that he only fought is helf-defence.

The body of the deceased was removed to the dead house, and Coroner Smith was called and will

ard the deceased, but that he only fought in self-defence.

The body of the deceased was removed to the dead house, and Coroner Smith was called, and will investigate the particulars of the affair.

The deceased was one of the few survivors from the ship Staffordshire, lost of Noerfoundland. He was the recond mate of that fill-fated vessel, having been employed in Train's packets many years. He was a native of Nova Scotia, about 32 years of age, unmairied, and has a brother in New Jersey. He is spoken of by his associates as a prompt, energetic, and noble hearted seaman.

Hawkins and Hicks are both Irish—hailing from Dublin. The parents of the latter reside in New York. They both belong to that class of Liverpool thieves that are a disgrace to the name of sailors.

York. They both belong to that class of Liverpool thieves that are a disgrace to the name of satiors.

Lamentable Occurrence in Philappelphia.—On Filday night hast, Mrs. Brewey, reading at Manayunk, was awfully burned by the accidental upsetting of a field lump. She lingered in great agony until 9 o'clock the following morning, when death came to her relief. A few hours before her death she gave buth to an infant, which shared the fate of its unhappy mother. Coroner Delavan heid an inquest. Mrs. Brevey was at work in a shed back of the house, and on returning to the kitchen, her son, a boy about eight years of age, brought in the fluid lamp for her. She called to him suddenly to be careful, when he either struck the table with the lamp, cauring it to break, or let it fall. She attempted to extraguish the blaze with her apron, when it caught fire and in an instant she was enveloped in fiames. She ran out into the street, and before any aid could be rendered, her clothing was entirely consumed and her person burned from head to foot. She was about thirty years of age, and leaves two beys, aged eight and fire years, who were the only two persons in the house at the time.—

BURNING OF THE RENEW CLAY—INTERESTING

BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY-INTERESTI BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY—INTERESTING TRIAL AT GOSDON.—The session of the Circuit Court for Orange county commenced, at Gosdon, its assion on the 18th inst., Hon. J. H. Brown, presiding. The whole week, thus far, has been occupied with the trial of a case arising out of the burning of the steamboat Henry Clay. This action was brought by the executors of A. J. Downing, deceased, vw. Thomas Collyer and others, owners of the Clay, for the life of Air. Downing and the baggage of aimself and wife. Damages laid at \$5,000 for the former, and \$1,000 for the latter. To-day (Friday), the testimony being all in except that of two witnesses for defence, who had not arrived, the court sajourned until next week, when it will be taken up and dispessed of.— Albony Reguler, New 21.

There exis are the oly present property in the story on the story of t

of files of 11-deposits and vol Rec.

Bone fourteen years age a Mr. Darby, of Chester district, purchased a guri called Lucy, who was carried to that neighborhood by a man named Thompson, said to have been seen in Washington, D. C., as late as 1851, practising law. The girl had the looks of an Indian, but was sold to him as a negro. She ran away repeatedly, telling her playmates that the was ludian. Some three or four years ago she was ladded in jail in Chumbia as a runaway, and advertised. Her owner came for her, and was required to show his bill of sale, which was not considered altogether estisfactory. Several citizens were impressed by the girl's appearance, and advised the jailer not to give her up, as she evidently was an Indian. He applied to Governor Means for advise, and the Covernor discisled him to stand a suit, and let the case be decided by an appeal to evidence. Governor Manning also, upon coming into office, expressed an interest in the trial, as one involving important rights to the girl.

After long delays by the party elaiming her, to proruse evidence, the case was tried at the late term. Some three years since, an old Cherokee chief visited Columbia, upon hearing that an Indian girl was in jail. He said that, fourteen years ago, while his tribe was on the way from North Carolina to Arkansas, an Indian girl, about four years old, was stoken from his party; that great distress was caused to her parents; that she was the child of his sister's daughter, and that her name was Lut-se; that he came to Columbia with the hope of seeing Lut-se, and that, as soon as he laid e; es on her, his heart was rejoiced to see the face of his sister's daughter that this girl is Lut-se, and she is much like her mother, as her mother's sister.

Toe chief's name is Insluskie. The old man removed eight years ago from Arkansas, and now lives in North Carolina, stating that a girl hamed Lut-se was stoken from one of their pasty about fourteen years ago. A commission was read of the'examination of a Mrs. Carter, the wite of a man who purcy, and the substiti

the old chief and interpreter, and showed the identity with their heads. He then compared it and their heads with that of Lucy, and established them all as of the same type.

He then handled a negro skull, and demonstrated clearly the peculiarities, and showed by comparison the marked difference between them. He explained the prominent differences in the anatomical structure of different parts of the body, and gave an exceedingly interesting account of the distinction in the hair of the Cancasian, Indian, and negro races. He stated a very curious fact, as resulting from microscopical observation, that in the mulatto cross the hair of one or the other parent was present, and sometimes hairs of both, but never a mongrel hair; that no amalgamated hair existed; that as often the mulatto had straight hair as kinhy. He stated the microscope revealed that the hair of the white lace was, when transrely divided, oval, that of the ludian circular, and toar of the negro eccentrically elliptical, with flattened edges; that of the negro was not hair, but wool, and capable of being felted; that the coloring matter of true hair of the negro was not hair, but wool, and capable of being felted; that the coloring matter of true hair was in an laternal tabe, while in the negro it was in the ep detimis, or scales covering the shaft of the hair.

In corroboration of his statement that both white and negro hair were sometimes found in the same head, a singular case was mentioned in my hearing, by Dr. W. He stated that he once attended a harbred Indian and negro, who had straight Indian hair; he was ill, and had his head shaved and blistered. On his recovery, when his hair grew out, it was negro hair—crisped and wiry.

These are very curious facts, and of much importance in the distinction of races.

The counsel of the plantiff proposed and invisted on Dr. Gibbes to give the facts as to the hair of grades of blood; but he said he had not examined by the microscope any but the haif breeds. It is to be hoped that full investigation wil

by the microscope any but the half breeds. It is
to be hoped that full investigation will be made of
this subject, and the fasts published.

On the whole, the evidence set forth by Doctor
Gibbes was extremely interesting, and devoloped
some facts I never heard of before. There has been
but one opinion expressed in relation to it.

The jury decided in favor of the girl's being Indian, and she left Columbia next day with the old
chief, on her way to Arkansas, to he parents and
friends. Gov. Means was so convinced that the girl
was Indian, that he was heard to say that if toe
case was decided against her he would buy her and
set her free. This feeling seemed to pervade the
community, and it is more than probable that, had
the case been decided against her, the citizens would
have freed her.

Soldiers' Clothing.

Soldiers' Clothing.

The following general order is just being issued from the War Department, viz:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OPPICE,

Washington, Nov. 7, 1854.

The subjoined statement of the allowance of clothing to each soldier during his enlistment, and his proportion for each year respectively, as established by the Secretary of War, under the regulations of 1851, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. Until further orders, clothing will be settled for at the prices set forth in "General Orders" No. 7, of May 12, 1854.

By order of the Secretary of War. S. Coopen.

Statement exhibiting the allowance of clothing to each soldier during his enlistment, (of five years,) and his proportion for each year respectively, as established by the Secretary of War, unfer the regulations of 1851:—

Clothing. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. Total.

*Mounted men may receive one pair of boots and two pairs of bootees, instead of four pairs of bootees. pairs of bootees, instead of four pairs of bootees.

As the metallic shoulder scales, letters, numbers, castles, and shells and flames, will last for many years, they will be borne on the returns as company property, in the same manner as are sastes, knapsacks and straps, haversacks, canteens and straps, and other articles of camp and garrison equipage, and will be charged to the soldier only when lost or destroyed through neglect.

destroyed through neglect.

Bits of Farmon—For the benefit of our lady readers, we will furnish divers items of "fashion," as they may come new and fresh to us. The following is furnished by a Paris correspondent, as the new style of bonnet. We might remark en passant that we deem it hideous, and all that strikes us pleasantly about the style, is "the sides spreading wide from the cheeks." This we do like; it is a generous, thoughtful design; and if the fashion "takes," the "artist" has our thanks. As to the trimmings, we hope point d'Alencon lace will be out of date ere it be our duty to buy bonnets—else we are bankrupt:—

thinmings, we hope some a Alexacon lace will be out of date ere it be our duty to buy bonnets—else we are bankrupt:—

"The newest forms of bonnets come forward on the top of the head in the Marie Stuart style, then spread wide at the cheeks, and set close around the cain. The sides and top of the crown are less leaded with ornament; the material of the bonnet is stretched smooth ever the flourdation muslin (capt tes having presed out of fashion). The top of the crown is quite flat, forms nearly a right angle with the sides, and sets very close to the neck; the curtain is straight, fastened near to the ear, and long in the centre, where it is rounded off in the faa shape. Volvet and satin mixed are used as the materials for winter bonnets.

"The magnificent laces—point d'Alencon (a small collar of which, when the design is elaborate, requires the labor of nine persons for six weeks) are the favorite trimmings of the day."—Albany Express, Nov. 20.

to undertake the work is a stimulus; we bind bisk after the abgae lavisted on Mr. Wood that this motive was not wanting in his

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Rects of the Lana Oraduation Etill—Speculation is The disposition of the public lands under Mr. Onbin graduation bill, is going on very rapidly. The amount of revenue will be considerable from the regular land sales and entries. A large portion of the entries under the graduation bill, is going on very rapidly. The amount of revenue will be considerable from the regular land sales and entries. A large portion of the entries under the graduation bill, where the lands at this price.

He was the intention the lands of the privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the total privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the total privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the total privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the total privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the total privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the privilege of entry at the reduced prices of the privilege of the law has been detected. The old precuption laws were always evaded. Senator Niles, of Connecticut, had the candor to declare, in the Senate, that he was "a squatter by construction," that is, that he caused lands to be marked for him. and received for him, under the pre-emption law, while he was at home in Cennecticut, or making specches in the Senate. The public domain is not far from being used up.

[Carrespondence of the Fuliadelphia Ledger.]

Washustone, Nov. 18, 1854.

The Pension Laws of the United States. Under the law Tracesper and the English Ledger.

Washustone, Nov. 18, 1854.

The Pension Laws of the Tracesper's Report on the Turiff.

I am inclined to think that the report of the Secretary of the Interior will contain some very important recommendations in regard to the pension is furified. The Secretary of the Interior will contain some very important recommendations in regard to the pension is granted. With two and only two hono

Greeley and the New York Crusader.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1854.

JAMES GORDON BENNET, ESQ. —

DRAR Sir—Will you do me the favor of inserting in your widely circulated paper the following letter, which

DRAR Sir.—Will you do me the favor of inserting in your widely circulated paper the following letter, which I addressed to the editor of the Tribune, on Saturday last, but to the present time no answer nor bill has been received from the anti-slavery philosopher, who, for eighteenpeace, would gag the mouth of any white man. Yours traly,

G. F. SEOCHI DE CASALI,

Elitor of the N. Y. Crusader.

New Your, Nov. 18, 1854.

HORAGE GREELY, FSQ...

Sir.—You state, in the Tribune of this morning, that I would do well to pay back the money which, you say, I borrowed of you.

Iremember that, some two years since, having undertaken for the Presidential campaign of General Scott, a French weekly paper, and you being one of the leaders and advocates of that campaign. I borrowed from you 510 or 250, but I gave you an order for equal value on Mr. Herrick, Treasurer of the General Whig Committee. As I have otter seen you since that time, and you have never claimed from me any debt, I thought you had been paid. Nevertheles, in case you have not received the money, or you consider that you have onter claims on me, I beg you to hand the bill to the bearier, and is shall be promptly paid as soon as I have ascertained the validity of your demand.

Having published libelious attacks on Daniel Ullmann, James W. Barker, and against other highly respectable divens, you are at liberty to pursue the same peculiar course towards me; I beg only from you, as a last favor, that you make reom, in your "Hife and Times," for the editorial paragraph which appeared against me in this morning's Tribune. It will be one of your numerous charitable acts of the kindl. Yours,

Editor of the N. Y. Craender.

The Gunno Trande.

The Guano Trade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Gittaine Trade.

To the silding scale of duty on guano," noticed in your paper of Tuesday, will not probably affect the trade in that article, or increase or ciminish the receipts in the public treasury. The action of the select committee of the House at the last session was abased on the erromous idea that ammonia, which constitutes a large part of the Feruvian grano, was a valuable manure, and that the Chiucha Islands were the sole or principal depository of guano. Pacts, at that time known to a few, but since universally known, show ammonia is a corrowive poison to both animal and vegetable life, and that the Chiucha Islands being in the ratuless districts, their deposits of guano must of necessity retain the poisonous ammonia to the extent of one-half the gross weight, thus doubling the cost of transportation for an article that is certain to poison, corrode and destroy all vegetation with which it comes in contact. Phosphate of lime, which constitutes less than twenty-four per cent of Peruvian guano, is the only valuable manure contained in it, and the few cases where crops are supposed to have received benefit from it, are where the poisonous mass was placed a distance from the seeds or plants, or where it was spread on the land before the received were planted, so that the rain and disintegrating proporties of the atmosphere could carry off the ammonia before the seeds or roots could occupy the infected locality.

Phosphate of lime, the great universal food for plants, is a large constituent of fish bones, and when this can be had in a state of tolerable purity it is of great value to the agriculturist. Ground animal bones farmish a good article, and Mexican phosphatic guano is found to contain full sixty per cent of that invaluable manure. The Mexican guano comes from rainy districts, where rains carry off the ammonia as fast as it is formed with the nitrogen of the digested and decomposing fish bones; its large proportion of phosphate of line renders it far more valuable bedies the few selections f

Mcreury, Nov. 20.

FARBER BRADY'S REMEMBRANCE OF His Church.

Two or three years ago Father Brady had his life insured in the Hartford Life Insurance office, for \$5,000. He so arranged it that the whole sum, in case of his death, should be paid over and held in it trust for the benefit of an asylum to accommodate the helpless organism of his church. Last winter he became dissatisfied about the charge of interest on his guarantee hotes, the policy being upon the mutual plan, and did not pay the premium. The policy, of course, could not hold unless the annual premium was paid. But the transaction shows that Mr. Brady intended to provide for the orphans of his church members. It is only another evidence of his entire and hearty devotedness to the welfare of his church.

The Boston Post of November 20, says:—Rev. Mr. Brady, deceased, of Hartford, was for some years connected with the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in this city. Rev. Mr. O'Brien yesterday made honorable mention of his long and tarthful services in the ministry, and gave notice that there would be a mass for the repose of his soul during the week, and at the same time exhorted those who had received so much spiritual instruction form him to differ up a prayer in 18 behalf. Hartford Trans., Northol

Betmort, which should have appe red in year

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

TUBBLAY, Nov. 21-6 P. M. The stock market touched a lower depth this morning. There were very few buyers in the street, and prices steadily fell off from the opening to the close. At the first board Virginia sixes declined % per cent; Panama Railroad bonds, 1; Illinois Central bonds, %; N. Y. Central bonds, %; Chicago and R. Island bonds, 1M; Canton ranicoal conds, 7; filmost central codes, 3, N. Y. Central ranicoals, 2; Chicago and R. Island bonds, 1 M; Canton Company, 3; Nicaragua Transit, 1; Cumberland Coal, 3; N. Y. Central Railroad, 1; Cleveland and Toledo, 1; Frie Railroad, 1; Reading, 1; Hudson Railroad, 3; There were transactions seller's option, as well as buyer's option, but we notice a great difference in prices. In Eric, buyer's option sixty days, was one per cent above prices for cash. Under existing circumstances this difference is quite moderate. Buyer's option enables outsiders to take advantage of the low prices ruling in the market, without any outlay of capital, and in these times such a privilege is worth something. As no one submits to the present enormous sacrifice in realizing on stocks unless compelled to by the want of immediate means, the inference is that the sales on time, buyer's and seller's option, are made by the bears, in anticipation of a further decline. It is the buyer on his own option that has the full benefit of the present depression in prices, and if he takes rope the duyer on his own option that has the full benefit of the present depression in prices, and if he takes rope enough he may make a good profit. It strikes us that the seller on time, buyer's option, at current prices, runs too much risk for the profit he can by any possibility make under the most favorable circumstances, but there are enough willing to take this risk to keep the market pretty enough wining to take this rise to keep the market pretty active. The seller on time, his own option, can take advantage of the first unfavorable turn and close up but as the bufor, seller's option, must be prepared at any moment to take the stock purchased, it is about the same as a cash transaction, and is usually made at about the cash price. There is very little doubt but that the public mind is in a state of needless alarm and, apprehension. That there is plenty of cause for care, caution and contraction, no one for a moment can deny; but we do not believe in this wholesale ruin and destruction. We do not believe that the whole country is going to be auni-hilated, and are therefore disposed to look a little distance ahead, and make some calculations for the future. The world has been in existence some time, and we do not Lelicve in its destruction quite yet. We hope the farmers will not be deterred from making their preparations for the cultivation of a large breadth of ground next year, because a few shinplaster banks at the West have exploded. Industry, prudence and economy will work us all out of trouble, and pay all our debts; and as it is a prominent characteristic of our people to bend philosophically to circumstances, we have no fears but that present embarrassments will soon disappear, and we shall come out wiser, and without doubt much poorer. The experience will be worth

its cost, for a time at least.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of stocks, bonds and mortgages were made at auction,

4,000					3,200
4,000	44	44			3,100
4,000	a.	- 66			3,180
4,000	4	- 44			3,500
4,500	"	44			3,500
4,500	- 11				3,610
4.500	**	11	******	******	8,625
1,500	" Onei	da county			
The show	named secu	witten men	Head as	Collow	ACTUAL TO A

on the usual terms, for account of whom it may con

\$89,382 netting......\$81,403 61

The above were seld on account of the Eighth Avenue Pank, payable in cash to-day. The following were sold

At the second heard, the market was not at all active but there was no material change in prices. Illinois Cen tral Bonds and Cumberland were a fraction better.

The steamer from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) will take out about four hundred thou and collars in specie, and the Collins steamer from this port on Saturday will take out a small amount. There will e another steamer along in a day or two from Aspialast dates from fan Francisco were to the 24th of October, inclusive, and the next arrival will be one week later, bringing dates to the 1st of November, inclusive. It is

bringing dates to the 1st of November, inclusive. It is expected about a million of dollars will be received.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this part, to day, amounted to \$68,319 67; paym: \$127,605 89—balance, \$6,489,432 53.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Phenix Nining Company of Virginia held on Monday afternoon, at which 11,417 shares were represented. Mr. Voorhees the President, stated that attachments had been issued against the Naryland property of the company for against the Maryland property of the company, for \$65,600, and that judgments had been already obtained on \$30,000, and that the property would be sold in December, unless the debt was paid or satisfactorily arwhich 116,000 are in bonds, a part of which are past due. An assessment of five or six dollars a share was asked for. This the stockholders declined, but authorised the directors "to sell, assign, or transfer by deed of trust, as they may think most advisable for the inte rests of all parties concerned."

The receipts of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad for the month of October were \$122,019 68, sgninst \$113,907 08 in the corresponding month last year. Increase, \$8,122 60.

The receipts of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashta-

bula Railroad for October were \$89,603 32, against \$61,-764 43 in the same month last year. Increase, \$27,-888 59.

tory statement in reference to the Eastern Railroad Com-The effect of the proposed issue of \$750,000 of the bonds of the company, payable from the income, in ten annual payments of \$75,000 each, will be to anticipate a portion only of the annual net income, for each of the ten years, and apply it to the immediate payment of the feating dobt of the corporation, incurred by the removal of the floston terminus of the road, from East Boston to the offer recognition.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th inst. says:-

the increase in receipts should not continue.

The Checkmati Genetic of the 20th inst. says:

Symptoms of increasing confidence continue to be manifested in monetary affairs, and the aspect of affairs to-day was such as to warrant the hope that we have some passed through the worst of the crisis; and the indications are decidedly favorable to an improvement in financial affairs generally. As an evidence of returning confidence, we may mention the fact that gold was offered to-day in considerable quantities at 2 s 3 per cent premium, and some of the brokers shipped gold to New York. Two or three days since it was not to be had at five per cent. This shows there is a better feeling with life for in min. The chio banks are understood to hold a large amount of exchange, and, inasmuch as the bankers are not returning their notes, they should sapply the latter to some extent with exchange. This would keep the raits of the latter down, and prevent the return of notes for coin. At the same time supplies will be furnished from other quarters. Eastern merchants are now here of the latter down, and prevent the return of notes for coin. At the same time supplies will be furnished from other quarters. Eastern merchants are now here below that rate; and white we may not look for equally in the pork packing season to par, and has frequently gone below that rate; and white we may not look for equally interest them at par; and Messrs. Dunlevy, Atwood & Co. receive the notes of the New York and Virginia State Stock Bank at Evansville, Ind., of all denominations, at par; and Messrs. Dunlevy, Atwood & Co. receive them as par in this city, but will sell Virginia. And the same and the same of the new torks and free bank paper in general, owing to the fact that the notes with, be faken in payment of taxes in that Sate.

The same paper in general, owing to the fact that the notes will, be faken in payment of taxes in that Sate.

the sheet at the execution is not process to deep and in the entrance of the state of the state

The annexed statement exhibits the condition of State Bank of Indiana, on the 31st of October, 1864 --

Suspended debt. 5,835,010 98
Suspended debt. 5180,000 48
Banking houses and furniture 152,596 82
Other real estate. 45,892 02 Stitutions.

Due from other banking institutions.

Especial and other items. Notes of other banks..... \$272,879 00 Gold and silver....... 1,086,968 86 Capital stock Liabitities.
Surplus fund \$1,108,955 99
Profit since last dividend 211,543 02 Individual deposits...
Surplus circulation (to supply estimated loss of notes)
Circulation 517,961 00
Fives and upwards 2,478,527 00 143,198 00 -92 503 648 00 JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.
COMPARISON OF THE CONLITION OF THE BANK ON OCTOBER
31, 1864, WITH THAT OF OCTOBER 31, 1863.
Notes discounted Oct. 31, 1863, \$1,598,532 00

1654, 863,574 00

Decrease of notes discounted
5734,958 00

St., 1864, with that of Octobers 31, 1863.

Notes discounted Oct. 31, 1863, \$1,388,512 00

Decrease of notes discounted
Silks of exchange out. 31, 1863, \$1,388,602 00

Decrease of bills of exchange 1864, \$1,385,010 00

Decrease of bills of exchange 1964, \$1,865, \$1,866, \$1,960 00

Increase of suspended debt.
Eastern means Oct. 31, 1863, \$147,090 00

Increase of Eastern means.

Means in Fastern and other
Banks October 31, 1865, \$14,007 00

Increase of Eastern means.

Means in Eastern and other
Eanks October 31, 1865, \$1,208,082 00

Inc. means in other Banks, \$1,208,082 00

Inc. means in other Banks, \$2,46,846 00

Ecrease of specie. \$2,946,846 00

Ecrease of specie. \$290,836 60

Suspended circulation. \$87,919 00

Specie on hand Oct. 31, 1863, \$1,317,804 00

Gerease of specie. \$290,836 60

Becrease of specie. \$290,836 60

Buring the past year the bank has redeemed over two and a half millions of dollars of her circulation in specie or Eastern exchange, while, it will be seen by the preceding exhibit, her entire means are larger now than they were at the beginning of the year. J. M. RAY, Cashier.

In reference to the above statement, the Cincinnati Gazette of the 20th inst. says:—

This exhibit will effectually set at rest the various rumors that have been circulated with reference to one or two occasions that the leading Western banks, having contracted their business, are now in a condition much stronger then usual; and that the circulation of the State banks of Ohio and Indiana, and the Kentucky banks, is, in the aggregate, six or seven millions below an average. We are assured that the Kentucky banks have witherawn over four million dollars. The circulation of the State banks of Ohio and Indiana has decreased 5887,919. The circulation of the State Bank of Ohio has probably decreased fully as much. This makes over six millions in the three States. This paper was forced out of circulation of the State Bank of Ohio has probably decreased fully as much. This makes over six millions in the three States. This paper w

| Stock Exchange | Tresport | Tres

Molasses.—The sales embraced 200 bbls. New Orleans eld at 23c., and 300 do, on private terms. There were also sales of 395 hinds. Cubn at 24c.

Mayat Storms.—Tales of 200 bbls. common rosin were made at \$2, 510 lbs. delivered, and 300 bbls. tarpentine from Charleston were sold at \$4 50.

OHE.—No change of any consequence occurred in whale, sperm, or olive. There was but little dean in lineed, at 79c. for large, and 51c. a \$26. for small lots, per gallon. Lard oil was in better demand, at 85c. a 90c. Fraction of the sales included 1,200 bbls. here, at \$12.75 a \$13 for mess, and \$11 3715 for primer with 560 bbls. mess, deliverable within ten days, seller's option, at \$12.75. Bressed hogs were made of 200 bbls. hard at 105 c. a 105c. per lb. Sales were made of 200 bbls. Int at 105 c. a 105c. per lb. Sales were made of 4 to frame prices; butter and choses Scoans.—The market centimed dil and transactional limited. The sales included about 200 blads. Goba low grade on private terms, and 20 hhds. New Orleans at 55c. Days were quiet but steady.

Tallow—We noticed sales of about 30,000 lbs. Western made at 12c. cmsh.

Tonacce is not very active. Arrivals of Spanish heavy, prices uncleanged. 66 hhds. seatucky, 7.5c. a 9c.; 105 boxes Havana, 20c. a 25c. 181 boxes Cuba, partis bond, 48c. a 46c. a 16c. a 16c. cmsh. and 46c. a 47c. time, psecalion.

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